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# U. S. Training Hundreds How to Spot, Stymie Red Subversion

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WASHINGTON — At a tightly guarded school in nearby Virginia hundreds of Americans who man key overseas posts are learning how to spot and stymie Communist subversion.

"Problems of Development and Internal Defense" is the title of the top-secret course they take, 60 at a time, and it signifies a new approach to fighting Red influence in underdeveloped countries.

As Secretary of State Dean Rusk told one of the classes:

"Our strategy is two-fold and interacting. We must encourage the less developed countries to move forward on their own as smoothly as possible and we must simultaneously assist them against the threat of subversion . . .

"When you complete this seminar you will be better qualified to understand the complexities of assisting governments that want to stay free from falling prey to the Communist virus."

Behind it all are experiences in such places as Viet Nam, Cuba and Laos where the U. S. response to Communist infiltration of governments, armies and the minds of people came too little and too late.

In those places and others U. S. officials were slow to observe what was happening or attach enough significance to it. And in many cases there was a breakdown of communications among the various U. S. agencies that should have been pooling their resources for counter insurgency.

Niles Bond, who directs the counter-insurgency courses, said wryly: "We don't lack for material."

Bond, who recently returned from Brazil, is assisted by fellow Foreign Service Officer Gordon Mattison, who came back last fall after more than five years in India.

Their teachers of counter-insurgency include top intelligence, military and diplomatic officers, as well as professors from such schools as the Massachusetts

Institute of Technology's center for international studies.

That was the academic home of Walt W. Rostow, chairman of the State Department's Policy Planning Council and the prime mover behind the new "inter-departmental seminars."

They were set up last year, with the President's blessing, largely as the result of a trip Rostow and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, then President Kennedy's military adviser, made to Viet Nam.

More than 250 men took the courses last year and another 400 are expected to pass through the school this year. Each seminar lasts five weeks — from 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. five days a week and sometimes Saturdays as well.

The emphasis is on the "field" rather than the academic approach. Students study raw, intelligence reports on situations in the countries where they work, or have been assigned, and try to find solutions to problems the reports pose.

A typical class might include 17 men from the State Department (Foreign Service Officers and Washington policymakers), 12 from the Defense Department, 12 from the U. S. Information Agency, 12 from the Agency for International Development and 7 from the Central Intelligence Agency.

They are organized into "country teams," a concept that originated with the Kennedy administration and involves a heightening of the power of ambassadors.

Concerned about less-than-perfect coordination among U. S. agencies in sensitive countries, Kennedy put out a directive reaffirming that the ambassador in each was the boss of all U. S. activities there. And he ordered, in that context, that the State, Defense, USIA, Aid and Intelligence operatives start working together.

Thus, the country teams of Venezuela and Brazil, for example, are trained together in the specifics of Castroism, while those of Cambodia and other Southeast Asian countries take lessons from what happened in Viet Nam.